COACHING THE YOUNG

Shirley Dare Talks to Parents About Choice of Occupation and the

EVILS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Have Proven Failures. OUTDOOR PURSUITS AND TRAINING

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. I



I WANT to talk as a parent with parents to-day, the young folks gone off to their own good times and the elders drawing together into that unconscious confession of mistakes and anxieties which relieves the soul. If there can drop care of

children and sleep an hour without knowing where they are or what they are at, that time ends when they enter their teens. As the outward control slackens, the vigilance, the provision for them must redouble, for one must seek to do by influence what has hitherto been done by authority. We must not act so much as owners of our children, but as friends to them, from the beginning, and never so much as in choosing their lines for them. We have no right to bring them up to suit our own ambitions and views, without first consulting their characters and fitness. We have no right to condemn this girl who hates music to hours at the piano, shut away from fresh air, because we want her to be as fine performer as any in her circle; no right to insist on making a scholar of that boy whose bent runs to business and making bargains; no right to tear that lad from his beloved books and send him off West because a good opening presents for making money, nor any right to decide offmaking money, nor any right to decide offhand that a girl is wasting her time drawing or singing, which she loves, because she ioes not soon show remarkable talent at either. The children have to live their lives for themselves, not we for them, and they may suffer lasting regret from some cramped taste which might have been the bliss of toil, or they may labor wearily lifelong in uncongenial callings which drag upon body and spirits alike.

MISTAKES OF PARENTS.

It seems so slight a thing to parents some times to make or mar the life that is in their hands. I knew a bright, vivacious girl of 18, daughter of a farmer not over well-to-do, who told him if he would only buy books for her, she had far rather work her own way through an education than to marry the hard-faced elderly bachelor proposed as her bridegroom. One would have thought the 200-acre farm might yield her \$10 worth of school books, but it was too much for her toiling sire, so she married the Irish cattle farmer and made the best of it. I knew also a family where the mother with an exquisite voice and musical taste, had be as democratic as the public school or the been forbidden the piano simply because garden society. the autocrat of the house disliked practice herselt and hated it in anyone else. The daughter inherited her mother's repressed tastes in double measure, and like a fate was forbidden to study music by the same maiden aunt and her own father. He could afford \$300 for a farm machine almost any time, but not \$200 for a second-hand piane. Years atter, when he could no more pay his own taxes, the first musicians of the country pronounced that his daughter had a ice of compass and expression, which trained earlier, would have made her for-

I have known of so many lives of sensitive dutiful children blighted by parental disregard of their natural tastes, some sent insane for life, others who drooped and died in uncongenial careers, and yet others who were never half the men and women they might have been in callings of their choice, that it is plain parents cannot be too careful of the souls in their charge. We must be their friends, unseifish enough to give up our dearest wishes for them, it it seems safe to give them their own way in life.

ALL AFTER THE DOLLAR. It is hard on parents, too, when the honor able ambition and care for children receives such a stroke as that which visited a Chief Justice of the United States, when the son he had fondly hoped would follow in his steps, graduated from college and took a partnership in a cracker bakery! The son of a college professor, descended from the Brahmin caste of New England culture, after every advantage of foreign education and travel, returned to his native town and set up a confectionery business, where he distinguished himself by making a superior kind of cough candy. But if public men will choose wives who, admirable housekeepers and amiable women as they are, in their hearts count a good living and moneymaking the chief thing in life, they must expect the strain to appear in their chil-Or if they allow themselves to be merely the cashiers and providers for their families, and leave the tastes of their boys and girls to be formed by the first preity woman they meet in society, they will find their own wishes and influence go for naught, when it comes to the questions of The covert smile of the smooth social

critic is more to them than the heartache or

heartbreak of the parent.

Just as truly one must be able to guide young things from running off after whims which are not tastes, and schemes of living put into their-heads by ill-judging advisers. There is a deal of artistic and adventurous nonsense talked by story tellers and writers for the young, and nothing wants such rigid revision as literature of this sort. It is not always a service to a lad to put it in his hend that his career is incomplete without a course of art study, even if he is clever with his lead pencil at grammar school. He may not have a spark of inventive taste, enough to combine old forms in a fresh design, or a particle of the dogged perseverence at his brush which is as necessary for the artist as for the house painter.

TOO MUCH ART. The patterns exhibited at the first schools of design in this country are very plain proof that there are plenty of art scholars ragging at their pencils who had better be hoeing corn or driving delivery wagons. Yet, it seems to be the mission of every Sunday school teacher and pastor and editress to beat up recruits for this great and starveling army of art. I recall one boy who left school and set up a fishcart, much to the convenience of the village, and who might have been in a good business in three years, but some injudicious friend tried to raise a taste for "something higher in life," and I missed our fish dealer to be told be was studying at the Free Art School. He kept at it one term and found out that art was not his vocation, apparently, for he was home at the end of three months, minus his easel and minus a fish trade. Would it not have been better to teach that boy respect for himself in his trade, so that he could look forward to buying knowing good pictures from the proceeds of his tin counter and ice chest? A man may have fine, true taste and keep a fish market, where his better feeling may lead him to eliminate the disagreeables of trade, to his own satisfaction and that of his

customers.
As for the adventurers in business, they

word-and immediate fortunes, the boys who "hate to work in a small business, and had rather have starvation salaries in monster house than clerk in a village store where they can save most of their earnings where they can save most of their earnings by boarding at home. One of this sort in a cozy home, in a college town where an edu-cation would cost nothing, is fired with a craze for art carpentry from reading Clar-euce Cook and other decorative writers, comes to the city to study under a foreign carver, and in three evenings, an editorial friend or fiend, as you please to write it, talks him in the notion that newspapers are the only career. He throws down his chisel for office life, to find in six weeks that he Why the Lives of Many Men and Women has to give it up on account of dire

DISASTROUS FADS Fruit farming is the talk of the newspa pers, and there are fruit farms in reach of the city, but nothing will suit him short of the city, but nothing will suit him short of a 600-acre farm in Virginia, the family send him down to hunt a farm, but he comes back as soon as trains will bring him. A Florida orange grove invites him, or a North Carolina mountain side, unless a Tennessee one proves higher. Before he can start, however, he takes the ranche fever badly, and is wild to make his fortune in five avers on the Texas horder, but whins in five years on the Texas border, but whips round in favor of a course at the Institute of Technology with a \$10,000 salary as mining superintendent or bridge-builder at the end of the vista. It is a blessing when he falls in love violently and takes a collecting is ever a time when agency to pay for carriages and theater fathers and mothers tickets for two. I beg to say that I do not depend on imagination for this picture, which can be duplicated in every town and nearly every family

A really good, kind father or mother will be able to stand between a boy and mistakes like these. A few leading considerations will make the way clear, and the first of these is health and safety. Your blonde, sanguine boy or girl should never under-take office life, as bookkeeper, typewriter, printer or reporter. The open air, netive life is the only one for the ruddy blonde, whose deep lungs need twice the air common people breathe. Such are the stuff for new countries, when their vitality and the cheerfulness bred by it will keep them up in hardship and adventure. Your narrow flat-chested boy or girl should take to florists' work, then raising or gardening near towns, where moderate labor is sure of pay, or else go to shopkeeping in the new countries where fresh air and sunshine abound. It is foolish for a broken-down, sallow bookkeeper and his thin children to go out on a farm in Dakota where hardships are cruel, HOW TO STOP THE NONSENSE.

When art and industrial education take their places in our school courses, there will be lewer mistakes in choosing vocations. Art loses its flavor when a boy finds he must work as hard with his pencil as his brother does with hammer and saw. When the first lessons of art are common as writing, every child who can draw will not feel iged to become an artist any more than all who write turn novelists. Any overdoing in either line is certain to correct itself, as people feel the difference between the work of the copyist and the touch of genius. And the very best way of leading young people to know their own quality and that of art is to make it their familiar recreation.

The singing society should be the first organized diversion of every town and village, where each boy and girl should be drafted into the singing class as soon as they can read. They should be taught both ballad and part singing, without accompaniment or book, learning first the words by heart, after the method of the best singers, and then the music. The singing class should

WORK ALWAYS AMUSING The drawing class may follow, being as

much of a free-and-easy in good form as the Tile Club of magazine notoriety, and the young folk will find as much fun in workinterspersing joke and criticism as at progressive euchre or "playing author." Or make it a work society where one brings his carving, and one her sewing, a third er drawing, and another his colors crude though each may be, and learn to blend sociability with occupation. In these circles, a child learns his level sooner than we think, and they supply the great want of sociability in small communities. The young people grow tired of games, and even the dancing class loses its attraction, but the work society, where something is really done, never. A few good models and designs will send the conceit out of their heads and they will find how much effort goes to making a truly beautiful thing, which they may just as well learn at home as by an expensive winter at the Conservatory of Music or the Normal Art School. The socities for home study can do far more good by corresponding with such village clubs than by fostering the conceit of isolated punils, and there is always the chance village clubs than by fostering the conceit of isolated pupils, and there is always the chance of finding help in unexpected quarters, from visiting artists or people whose gifts have never been suspected. Bred under such influences on speaking terms with art and handicraft, boy or girl will be likely to know what he or she is fit for without a series of disappointing experiments. Shirley Dare.

A PIRATE KING.

Captain Kidd's Ghost Said to be Hausting His Hidden Treasure.

A ghost in the Rock Hill estate at Med ford is a subject for gossip in that vicinity. It is said to be the spirit of Captain Kidd, and this belief is founded on an old tradition connected with the estate. It is one of the numerous places where the fabled treasure was hidden. Many have dug for it, and it is said that some have struck the cover of the chest, but it had a trait of sinking lower whenever touched.

Another theory is that the midnight visi-tor is the spirit of a New Hampshire farmer who was robbed and murdered there. The majority of the people, however, have no story at all, and will believe in none. The visitor has the usual characteristics of the famous pirate.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

PROF. RUATA, of Perugia, is authority for the statement that there are annually in Italy nearly 300,000 cases of typhoid fever, of which number 27,000 prove fatal. One-third of the persons in Italy who reach the age of 45 have the fever, and in some districts more than 3 per cent of the population die from this one cause. How sponges bore into solid limestone or shells is as yes an unsolved problem. M. Nassonoff has investigated a new species of clione which tunnels oyster and mussel shells, and he believes that the boring of the canals and gal-leries is performed solely by the soft parts of the sponge. The penetration of the prolonga-tion of the body of the sponge into the shell appears to be accomplished by the secretion of a corroding liquid, probably an acid.

From time immemorial the practice of me age has been known to the Fijians, from whom the Samoans first, and then the Tongans, learned the art. The process consists in rubbing and kneading the part, the operation being sometimes continued for hours; it stimulates the circulation and relieves pain, and is commonly used in abdominal disease. The native doctors have great faith in massage, and it is always practiced by them.—London Medical

APPLICATION for a patent on an electric light method of instantaneous photography has been made by two gentlemen recently. The apparatus is designed especially for the detecapparatus is designed especially for the detection of burglars. It can be so arranged that a
burglar, in entering a bank, office or dweiling,
will, in his operations touch something which
will cause a flash, and result in his being photographed. A number of cameras may be placed
in a room, and a variety of views taken simultaneously. The tell-tale wire can be fastened
to the knob of a safe or door so that the intruder cannot avoid touching it, thus disclosing
his identity.

In the "Mitthellungen neber preussiche Statistik" No. to, published in Berlin, 1883, we find that in all the hospitals and public institutions of the country during the years 1878-79, there died from the ranks of the drinkers 19 per cent, customers.

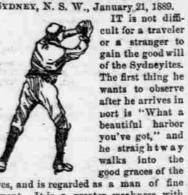
As for the adventurers in business, they are the material of the unsuccessful. The boys who must go for the glory and the fascination of ranche life far West, in place of the tame profit of improving old farms at home, or lie awake several nights a week planning for "big booms"—I hate that OUR BOYS IN SYDNE

Scenes and Experiences in the Capital of New South Wales.

PRETTY AUSTRALIAN BARMAIDS. A Passion for Gambling in Any Form at the Antipodes.

A BIG STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. SYDNEY, N. S. W., January 21, 1889. IT is not difficult for a traveler



good graces of the natives, and is regarded as a man of fine judgment. It is a greater weakness with the Australians than the "glorious climate" is to Californians, and though the same set form of praise is always taught to the stranger in advance, the natives appear to accept it in good faith as a newly-formed impression and as a proper tribute to the really beautiful sea entrance to their city. From this it is not to be inferred that the people are gullible. They are so proud of its scenic beauties and its size that they consider It the most natural thing in the world that a well disposed visitor should mention it at once. But, best of all, it is worthy all the

admiration they bestow upon it.

A PICTURESQUE HARBOR. As the steamer approaches the channel, Wooloomooloo, a precipitous rock, some 300 or 400 feet high, rises with striking abruptness in its course and seems to shut out surther progress. As the vessel nears it a gap is gradually opened and the vessel sails in between two jutting heads about a mile apart, and known as the North and South Heads. The distance from the city is about four miles, and the whole course is bordered by pretty wooded highlands and dotted with verdure-clothed little islands. Little inlets cut and carve the shores. And constantly varying picturesque and ro-mantic scenes charm the eye. The waters of the port are deep enough for the largest ships affoat, and vessels drawing 27 feet can enter the Heads at low water with perfect The outer harbor has an area of 9 square miles, the middle harbor has 8 square miles and the coast line of the whole is 54 miles. The average breadth of the navigable waters is three-quarters of a mile, though at some points they widen to over two. In the shallowest part the soundings show 23 feet at low tide.

AN ATTRACTIVE CITY. The capital of New South Wales is a very handsome city, with many large and imposing structures. The banks and busi-ness houses are mostly built of sandstone and are very ornate and substantial architecturally. The retail stores are large and spacious, and devote exceeding attention and taste in the display of their wares. A notable feature of many buildings, different from anything in the United States, is the Arcades. They are large courts built in the center of large structures with passage-ways extending from street to street. The apartments on the ground floor are used as stores and ranged as they in a circle round roung folk will find as much fun in workng at a by-table over a set of tile patterns,
nterspersing joke and criticism as at propopulation of less than 200,000, the large number of hurrying, active people seen on the street gives one the impression of a much larger city. This is notably the case on a Saturday night. So great is the thronon the main streets that a line of promenaders is formed in the middle thoroughfare, and it looks, far all the world, like some prominent street in New York on the occasion of a big parade during an

PRETTY SUBURBS.

The city is exceedingly attractive in the number of its art galleries, museums, bra-ries, botanical gardens, and especially in numerous pretty parks or public dothe driving about in the cabs a not unpleasant experience. Next to their harbor, the citizens seem to take the greatest pride in their pretty suburbs. They literally en-circle the city. All these suburban towns, or rather villages, have municipalities of their own. The houses are extremely hand-some, and invariably have broad terraces built on the upper stories, a feature also characteristic of the dwelling houses in the city. As a rule they are gable roofed, and much of the attractiveness is doubtless due to the absence of any considerable number of squatty, flat-roofed houses. Every suburb oasts of its race track and wicket ground. Sydney is extremely poor in the matter of adequate street conveyances. The steam trains pass through one of the main streets and then branch off in different directions to the suburbs, leaving the major part of the city untraversed. This want is in a measure

supplied by the numerous cabs and stages, but the former are expensive, the "anblies" having as little conscience as their prototypes in other parts of the world, and the stages are cumbersome, inconvenient affairs. The trams have not an inviting appearance, while the "double deckers" are homely enough to scare a locomotive from the track.

SYDNEY HOTELS.

The hotels, judging by the one where the Chicago team stopped, have a vast field for improvement shead of them in learning how to make life pleasant for travelers. It is not that the manager is not anxious to please, but they lack accommodations. Imagine an American returning to his hotel at o'clock at night, finding the entrance closed and having to ring a night bell to gain admittance! Inside it is lively enough, the reason for the front door being closed being to evade the law, which requires the barrooms to be closed at 11. There are no real barrooms such as flourish all too numerously in the United States. They are all hotels, no license being granted unless there

The barmaid flourishes here. In the hotels they appear to be well-behaved girls, and in most places they resent familiarities from strangers. They are chatty enough, but as it exists the world over, those whose personal appearance is inviting are too busily occupied with a liberal patronage to have time to talk in business hours. They know nothing of mixed drinks, and are in no sense as desirable as the expert whiteaproned young men who make drinking so palatable and attractive in the States,

THE COCKTAIL.

Though it is summer here the weather is extremely pleasant, very much like early September weather in America. There is no marked peculiarity in the attire of the men to indicate that the dog days have come. There is very little of the utferly English about the people one meets on the streets, and if a judgment formed in a five days' visit is entitled to any weight, they are more like Americans than the "blarsted Britishers" and eye-glassed gentlemen so frequently met in New York. This is not surprising when one considers that the Australians admire Americans inordinately and copy them in many things. Their par tiality in this respect may serve to bring the great American "cocktail" to their land before many days. They as yet know noth-ing of it beyond what is legendary and what has been recently taught them by Frank Lincoln, the clever humorist traveling with the Spalding Combination, who is called on upon every possible occasion to give his imitation without liquors of how it

is made, to the great hilarity of the natives and the agony of the ball players, whose hair is becoming bleached through being forced to hear it over and over again—and

laugh.

The women dress in light colored garments, suitable to a warm climate, and wear an ungainly style of straw hat that it is to be hoped will never reach or be adopted in America. The crown is about six or eight inches high and is trimmed with a broad ribbon, which reaches within an inch of the top. The brim is about an inch wide. inch wide.

THE AMERICAN TIGER.

Australia may be cursed with rabbits but it seems to be fortunate to have escapes that remarkable American product, the tramp. That Sydney is a prosperous com-munity impresses itself on strangers from the fact that this bedraggled specimen of humanity and beggars are rarely seen on the principal streets. Though they are not likely to make any effort to introduce this feature of American life, it would not be surprising to find them shortly incorporat-ing the American "tiger" into their nation-

When the ball players arrived here they were greeted with a hurrah with long pause were greeted with a hurrah with long pauses between the words. It was something like this, the first three words being repeated very rapidly: "Hip, hip, hip—hurrah; hip, hip, hip—hurrah; hip, hip, hip— hurrah." When the ball tossers' turn came they threw out their big chests, gave the old-fashioned three cheers and wound up with a long-drawn-out and lusty "tiger" that made the root shake and comple ely won the admiration of the natives. In return the ball players will probably take home the social form of the Australians when inviting guests to drink. It is 'charge your glasses.

EVERYBODY BETS. A strong and positive characteristic of Australia is their passion for betting. They are said to wager fabulous sums on big sporting events, especially horse racing, and bookmaking is said to be carried on at every corner and in every cigar stand at certain seasons. A man's word "gees" if he is known, and no money is put up until "acttling" day. Big "sweeps" are made up, in which the winner stands a chance of gaining a small fortune. The purchase of a in these is usually a sovereign, but smaller ones are also organized, and every-body, newsboy, washerwoman, servant girl, laboring man and clerk have a chance to

invest according to their means.

At the time of the running of the last race for the Melbourne Cup, the big event of the season, 50,000 numbers were sold in of the season, 00,000 numbers were sold in the big "sweeps" in Sydney, making a total of £50,000 in the pool or "sweeps." The main prize was £25,000. The balance of the pool was divided up proportionately between the second and third horses, starters and non-starters. There were 170 horses entered, and this made the number of prizes. The number drawn with the name of a horse draws a certain prize whether the horse is scratched or not.

SURE WINNERS.

The name of the winning horse was held by a combination, and after the drawing by a combination, and after the drawing they made books against him to the extent of £10,000 at long odds. Had he lost they would have won £5,000, but as he won they drew £15,000 clear. This appears to be the favorite system of betting here. It is, however, against the law, and the drawing usually takes place on a boat that is taken outside the glannel. side the channel.

The question of Australian independence

is a matter that one hears freely discussed. The successful struggles of the United States against England is an epoch in history that is highly extolled by Australians. They seem to think that to it is largely due the great measure of independence which they enjoy. On several occasions when the ball players were being entertained the speakers came out flat/ooted in their expres-sion of admiration of the United States in the course they had pursued, and referred to a future similar state for the Australian colonies. Such sentiments are always loudly commended by enthusiastic cries of "hear, hear!" Even the presence of the Governor, Lord Carrington, did not prevent such an expression on the occasion of his re-ception to the visiting athletes. There is no doubt that such a feeling exists among the young, native-born Australians, but it is not likely that anything will happen during the life of Queen Victoria, who is famil-iarly referred to as "the Queen" and "Old

A FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE. At the present time Queensland is mak-

ing a strong fight for her independent rights. About a year ago a poor shoemaker was convicted of a trifling offense and committed for an unnecessarily long term of imprisonment by a harsh judge. A petition was signed by the citizens and presented to mains. The streets are all macadamized or the Ministers for the poor man's pardon. have Nicholson pavements, which makes They endorsed it and submitted it to the Governor. He declined to grant it, and a struggle followed which ended in the Governor's recall. The English Government appointed another whom the Ministers de clined to accept, and they cabled to their General at London to that effect. They demanded that one of their own citizens should be appointed.

The matter at present rests in this state. and the Colonial Government is being carried on without a Governor. There is one thing that it seems would militate against the possible federation of the colonies, and that is their extreme jealousy of each other. It is extremely bitter, but it is thought by many that should the occasion ever arise, the colonies will make up their differences and bank together in a unity of interest. But it may be years before this happens, as most of the colonists appear to be quite contented as they are. S. GOODFRIEND.

EDUCATED, YET BRAINLESS.

A Strange Paradox Furnished by the Head of an Educated Pig. New York Tribune.

The strange story which floats in from Freehold, N. J., concerning the learned pig whose intelligence so whetted the curiosity of the Freeholders that they killed him in order to analyze his "thinker," is a chal-lenge to scientists and psychologists. The porcine brain cavity was empty. "Time was that when the brains were out, the man would die," observed the immortal William. But it now appears—that is, if the Freehold

are out a pig may live, and not only live,

but exhibit so many fine intellectual qualities as to endear himself to a wide circle of distinguished and admiring humans. What becomes of all the discussions about the transformation of phosphorus into thought, about the increasing complexity of the brain convolutions with the progress of intelligence, about the correspondence be-tween cerebral organs and mental conditions, if a learned pig can establish his reputation upon an empty cranium? It is a revolution and nothing less; for be it ob-served that the mental eminence of the Freehold pig was conditional upon his eutire freedom from brains; and if a pig can distinguish himself under these circum-

stances, why not a man, or any number of

A Non-Committal Frontieramo

T. N. de Foote (to his friend, Fitzball Kattridge)-That man over there either has been drinking, or else he's crazy. Kattridge—What has he done? De Foote—I just asked him what kind of

weapon he used to shoot the bear, and he said he did it with a double-barreled sword loaded with water.—Puck.

Our Country Should Lead in a Systematic Plan of Action for

ARCTIC REGION EXPLORATION.

An International Weather Bureau Becoming Necessary.

DISSIPATING FOGS BY ELECTRICITY

(WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.



HERE are indications that the fever for circumpolar exploration is soon again to affect the maritime peoples of Europe, and probably those of the United States as well. There is now a movein Norway for an expe dition to start in the summer of 1890 in the

effort to reach the pole by the way of Franz Josef's land, a route to the north pole which, more than any other of those essayed, commends itself to those learned in Arctic exploration. To the students who, in the ages to come, are to look back on our own age, seeking to know its motives, the spirit which leads to Arctic and Antarctic voyages will appear as one of the most indicative chapters in the history of this century. In the centuries before, the Arctic ways were sought for pur-poses of gain. Through them was supposed poses of gain. Through them was supposed to lie a short way to the Indies, by which the perils of the sea might be reduced and the wealth of the far east be less taxed in the way of transportation to European markets. In the nineteenth century, the explorations have not been with any such intent, but solely to obtain knowledge without hope of profit commercially. The students who from a far look back mean our dents who from afar look back upon our time will doubtless recognize in the spirit of Arctic discovery a feature showing the magnitude and energy of the scientific motive in this age.

WE ALWAYS LEAD.

Along with the rapid development of the commercial instinct in the time since our grandfathers were born, has gone the equally intense though less widespread devotion to research. It is true that in every age individual men have devoted themselves such inquiries and braved much danger their pursuit; but only in modern times has this spirit of inquiry become so general that it has affected the masses of our people and led large companies of men on campaigns against natural dangers more serious than any which the battlefield brings to tho

The loss of life and expenditure of money as well as of devotion in the effort which has been made to attain the center of the frozen wildernesses about the poles has been greater than that of many a war which has found a great place in history. There are those who decry such adventures, who mourn the loss of life and property which they entail, regretting that the energy and means should not be expended in more immediately profitable ways. Such persons forget that the best of all deeds for the men who do them, and for the race which ap-plands the doing, are those which bring no return of an economic sort, but which serve to affirm the valor and self-devotion of a

people. Our own country has carned a great name in such works of self-devoted research. By our possessions in Alaska we are one of the few States whose possessions border on the Arctic sea. Although we have given much of life and treasure to such explorations, it is to be hoped that the Norwegian expedition may be associated with one from the United States. In terrestrial physics, in meteorology, there is enough yet to be won in that country to make such labor profitable in the scientific sense.

If our Government extends to the scientific sense.

If our Government enters again on this greater than 10,000 times as many as could path of exploration, it should be in pursuance of some well defined plan, which shall be followed up for a generation. In place fall upon our planet daily, each of which in of raids for information, we should have a dark clear night would present us with of raids for information, we should have a well devised and determinedly executed campaign. Better than any other country in the world, we can afford to expend money for such conquests. The scheme of our Government does not contemplate foreign possessions, but if we are debarred by the raditions of our ancestors from territorial domains beyond this continent, we are free to win the knowledge which the ends of the earth may afford.

INTERNATIONAL INDICATIONS.

We have evidently come to a point in our system of meteorology in which the work of the weather bureaus can no longer efficiently be carried on without a larger measure of co-operation between different countries than now exists. The goal before our me-teorologists is to find the grounds on which to attain to a larger, more wide-ranging pre-diction as to the forthcoming seasons. Although our present systems help the work of man in many ways, even with their fore-casts of a few cays, they should not rest un-til they have ascertained to the utmost the grounds on which we can found a larger measure of prediction. If it is knowable, we must know the conditions of our seasons me months in advance of their coming. Even a tolerable prophecy which would have enabled our people to know the character of the winter which is just passing away would be worth much in life and money. Let us suppose that our weather prophets could safely assure us that the next summer was to be hot and dry, our farmers could plant with reference to the foreseen conditions. Suppose further, that in the summer time we could know that the next winter was to be one of extreme severity.

Our soil tillers could likewise make "Verdalles" have a strong, full flavor, and ready for its coming to their vast advantage. If the people of our cities could know the demands in the way of artificial heat which would be made on fourth variety, known as "Picholics," their household supplies, it would be much to their profit. Invalids could provide themselves with safe resorts against the im- are Amelleaux olives stuffed with anchovies pending dangers. In fact, nearly all human activities would derive a vast advantage from knowing even three months in advance their size and fine appearance, the smaller story be a true one-that when the brains | what the weather had in store for them. There is hardly any doubt that all the essential conditions which determine the char-acter of the next summer's weather are now

in existence, either in the conditions of the sun or in the reactions now going on in our atmosphere which determine the climate. To bring these conditions into the field of knowledge demands a systematic study of terrestrial climate which cannot be secured by any learned institution, private or governmental, now in existence. The end can only be effected by a close accord between all the states of the civilized world. It seems fit that the United States should take the lead in the endeavor to bring about the great coordination in meteorological inquiry. Surely the field is one which promises the most beneficent effects from the point of view of predictive meteorology, and it may have a value in the bringing about of that accord between nations which it should be the first object of all higher statesmanship

FOGS AND ELECTRICITY. For some time it has been known that

dust, as well as fine particles of commingled water vapor and carbon, which make up the London fogs, can be removed from the atmosphere by means of a brush discharge from an electric engine. It is now seriously proposed to make use of this interesting principle in removing the flour dust from mill, in which experience snows the explosions are likely to occur, to the clearing of tunnels from smoke, and even to the diminution, if not the removal, of those curious and destructive logs which affect cities where bituminous coal is used in

Although this method of condensing dust and smoke is doubtless practicable on a large quantities. small scale it does not seem likely that it can be used in an effective way to combat the evil out of doors. Nevertheless, it is in-

cal experiments and suggestions which have been brought before us by the marvelous Prof. Kinnieutt of the Polytechnic Insti-tute of Worcester, Mass., has recently made some interesting inquiries into the origin and nature of several cases of polsoning and nature of several cases of possioning brought about by the use of milk in which the chemical compound tyrotoxicon has been generated. The milk came from a herd of well conditioned Jersey cows which supply some 40 families. The disease hap-pened in but one of these households. In the household where the malady appeared a portion of the milk which had been a portion of the milk which had been placed in an earthen vessel was used with no poisonous effect. The poison was evidently developed in a tin can which had not been kept clean. A portion of the fluid that adhered to the interior of the vessel had probably undergone a process of decomposition which produced the poisonous quality. So far Prof. Kinnicutt thinks that we know nothing of the chemistry in the process which engenders the poison in the milk. His researches, however, make it pretty clear that the danger comes only from old milk, and that all risk of poison may be avoided by a perfect cleanliness of the vessels in which it is kept.

THE GREAT PLAIN OF CANADA.

At a recent meeting of the National Geo-At a recent meeting of the National Geo-graphical Society in Washington, Mr. C. E. Kennaston, a competent observer, gave an account of "the great plain of Canada," that vast territory extending from the eastern face of the Cordilleras to the region about Hudson's bay, and northwardly from the orders of the United States to near the Arc tic circle. This large part of the continent continues to the western plains of the Missis-sippi valley northward to the Arctic Ocean. The question as to its habitability is one of very great importance to the interests of the industrial progress of this continent as well as to the people of the old world who seek homes in the western world or are fed by its grain products. The natural grain districts of the United States are now substantially occupied by soil tillers. It is not likely that the grain production of this country will hereafter increase in a much more will hereafter increase in a much more rapid measure than the population grows. It appears from the testimony of Mr. Kennason that this area contains over 20,000,000 acres, where the conditions of soil as well as the character of the seasons are fit for the growing of smaller grains. Improbable as this latent fertility of that high northern country may seem, the evidence of all the observers who have attentively studied it, seems clearly to point to the conclusion that it is for the growth of grain and that it only awaits the ways of communication to become the seat of a very extended agriculture. It appears yet doubtful, however, whether the variety of crops winable in that climate will be sufficiently great to permit climate will be sufficiently great to permit a permanently profitable tillage. Experi-ence with the lands of the United States is that after a score or two of years the product of small grains diminishes, and the farmer can make only a fair profit by resorting to other crops. Time alone will show whether cattle will do well in this region, and whether there are other forms. whether there are other farm products than grain to afford a proper basis for the support of farmers. PROF. N. S. SHALER.

MILLIONS OF METEORITES.

An Estimate That 400,000,000 Enter the Earth's Atmosphere Dally. J. N. Lockyer in Harper's.

Observations of falling-stars have been used to determine roughly the average number of meteorites which attempt to pierce the earth's atmosphere during each 24 hours. Dr. Schmidt, of Athens, from observations made during 17 years, found that the mean hourly number of luminous meteors visible on a clear moonless night by one observer was 14, taking the time of observation from midnight to 1 A. M. It has been further experimentally shown

that a large group of observers who might include the whole horizon in their observations would see about six times as many be seen at one place. From this we gather not less than 20,000,000 luminous meteors the well-known phenomenon of a shooting

This number, however, by no means represents the total number of minute meteorites that enter our atmosphere, because many entirely invisible to the naked eye are often seen in telescopes. It has been calculated that the number of meteorites, if these were included, would be increased at least twenty-fold; this would give us 400,000,000 of meteorites falling in the earth's atmosphere daily.

A PLEASANT FRUIT.

Different Varieties of Olives, the Enjoyment

of Which Denotes an Acquired Taste. The designation of "Queen" has no reference to size, only the variety, they being round-the others oval-in shape. The olives put up for table use by the Bordeaux bottlers are of several different varieties. The large Spanish olives, known as the "Queen Olives," are known to the trade as "Padrones Sevillas." These, by the way, are quite a distinct variety from the other varieties grown in Spain, known as "Manzanillas," which are used for making oil, the "Gordalles," having much more meat but less oil. The smaller olives put up in Bordeaux are principally of French growth and are known as "Amelleaux," "Verdalles" and "Lucques," the latter fourth variety, known as "Picholies," similar to the "Amelleaux" in character, but larger and longer. "Olive farcies" size being as large as the largest of other varieties; but in Europe the smaller olives are quite generally preferred on account of their flavor and the finer quality of the



William (to himself)-I reekon I've con mitted this lecture to memory, but-

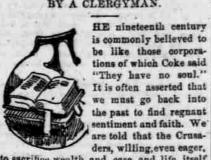


It's awful warm work .- Judge

SUNDAY THOUGHTS

MORALS AND MANNERS.

BY A CLERGYMAN.



ders, willing even eager. to sacrifice wealth and ease and life itself for an idea, march down to us through "the corridors of time" only, in the stately verse or romantic story of centuries wholly unsympathetic with and drearily remote from our cotton and corn and roast-beef and greenback age.

Certain thinkers never tire of characterizing this as the epoch of facts; meaning by facts material things, investigations and results. Few speak of it as a religious era. 'Nowadays," says Bulwer, "the staple business of earth's majority is where, when and how to dine."

We seem to be chiefly occupied in taming and harnessing the elements as draught horses to pull our load. By a sort of common consent, we are told, there is an ignoring of that future career of the soul toward while this palpitating existence of to-day is leading us, as a pathway across the lawn leads

ing us, as a pathway across the lawn leads up to a family mansion.

Notwithstanding these confident protestations, there has never been a time since time began when religion had as firm a hold as it now has upon the molding influences of the world. The church was never before so strong, numerically, financially, influentially. The divine head of the church is more thought of and talked about than ever before. There are three great tests of the hold which any subject takes upon the community, viz.: Politics, literature and chit-chast of the sidewalk and fireside. Apply these tests:

side. Apply these tests:

Take politics. Questions of religion enter at this moment more largely into the counsels of statesmanship than any other issues. China, India, Japan, Turkey, are so many arenas of India, Japan, Turkey, are so many arenas of triumphant Christian propagandism. Within two decades France went to war with Germany in the interest of ultra-montaneism. Today, in Berlin, Bismarck is largely occupied with religious questions as these relate to the new German Empire. So in Italy. The meetings of her Cabinet are frequent and carnestover issues between the Quirinal and the Vatican—between King and Pope. What is it that keeps Ireland anchored beside England in chronic fisurrection? Religious differences. Here in America the question of the Bible in public schools is an angry and urgent question. Religion, in one or another form, is convulsing governments, upheaving dynasties and sending governments, upheaving dynasties and sending its earthquake rumble "from Indus to the

pole."

Take literature. The daily press has become a teacher of theology. Our journals cannot give the news without talking about religion. Every Monday morning the sermons of the previous Sunday are reported. And all the rest of the week their columns teem with reports from Mexico, Persia, Madagascar, the east coast of Africa (where not?) of amazing religious changes. Who ever expected to see the day changes. Who ever expected to see the day when the daily press should supersede Union and Andover Seminaries as schools of theology? and Andover Seminaries as schools of theology?

All the magazines, too, are discussing the same class of topics. Hardly a book comes from the press which does not join more or less loudly in the current debate. The most popular and widely read novels of the day "Hen Hur," "Robert Elsmere," "John Ward, Preacher,") deal exclusively with religion. As for science, one would think its sole mission, was on the one hand to assail on the other top.

was on the one hand to assail, on the other to defend the Bible.

Take our familiar fireside discussions. Since we are all hearing and reading constantly about these religious questions, we are all obliged to talk about and consider them. We obliged to talk about and consider them. We ask one another how far Darwin's theories affect the origin of man, and whether the book of Genesis can be maintained against the teachings of geology, and what influence this, that and the other religious move will have upon the complicated chess board of the world. Now, all this is hopeful and inspiring. Because it is with communities as with individuals; a period of intellectual investigation, of deep and prolouged thoughtfulness, always precedes and ushers in the period of feeling, and of action under the inpulse of feeling, and of action under the inpulse of feeling. Christianity has gained this much at least, that it is now attracting the attention and challenging the thought of the world.

Don't Dawdle Edmund Burke once said, referring to the American Colonies then in revolt against England, that he did not know how to indiet a nation. It would be even more difficult to impeach a century. Each age has its own individuality. Some are bad, some are good; but most are neither wholly bad, nor wholly good, but, like Mohammed's cof-fin hung between heaven and earth. Even the eighteenth century, of which Carlyle said, "it blew its own brains out in the French Revolu-tion," did some noble things before it committed suicide. It gave birth to this Republic. The truth is that the charge of meanity cannot be brought against any age, as a whole. A writ de lunatice inquirendo will not apply. All the same the children of an age have it All the same the children of an age have it laid upon them as a sacred duty to discover and kill out of it the characteristic evils. The nineteenth century embodies infinite nobility: but it has its follow, its self-indulgences of feelings and conduct, and its gigantic iniquities. It is the business of those who are now living to right these wrongs. Each generation handle against the same conducts and the same self-indulgence in the same self-ind

should weed its own garden. Bequeath flowers to the future, not weeds.

The Right Tip. A minister once announced as his text: The slothful man saith, There is a lion in the way." As he paused he heard a lad in the gallery whisper: "Shoot the lion." With ready wit he turned to the boy and said: "You have given in three words the sum of my sermon, and that all may remember I will repeat your summary." Then turning to the congregation, he said: "The stothful man saith, There is a llou in the way." After a pause he went on: "My young friend in the gallery says: 'Shoot the lion.' This is the exact thing to do. Let us press!"

Realized His Mistake.

to do. Let us pray!"

"I found myself getting into a bad way," said a prominent clergyman at a recent gathering of ministers, "of pommelling the saints in the prayer meeting. I would scold them for the decline of religion, and for the low state of spirituality in the church and for the coldness of the prayer meeting. in fact, my prayer meeting utterances had a gen-"Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound"

flavor about them. At length, I realized my mistake, and have striven of late to look at things from a more cheerful point of view. In fact, I have stopped pommelling the saints, greatly to their relief, I doubt not, and much to the advantage of the prayer meeting. An Old Truth

"Hitch your wagon to a star," says Emer-

son. The Sage of Concord means by this quaint phrase that we should perform our common, every-day duties from a high motive. This will strike meaning and dignity into trivial things. It will whoel all the natural and supernatural, forces on our side. It will quadruple our power and comfort.

When only salling vessels crossed the Atlantic there was no way to work the pumps, in case of a leak, save by hand: there was no force in steering but that which the sailors' arms supplied; there was no way of warming the cabin but by a stove, which was comfortless and dangerous. See the difference now. Under every table and in every stateroom are pipes from the great engine to preserve an equal temperature. The pumps are worked in the same way, and the man at the wheel need not struggle and call for help in a high sea, but has only to open a valve, which a culle's hand might control, and the vessel is steered by the same power which drives it forward—the giant, steam. Thus the one central force does all these things, and better results are reached.

"Hitch your wagon to a star." Act under into trivial things. It will whoel all the natural "Hitch your wagon to a star." Act under the impulsion of Divine Power. What the New England philosopher was seeking after in this maxim, is but the old truth of Jesus and of Paul: "Seek those things which are above." Interesting Statistics.

There are 320,000 Indians on this continent. About 200,000 are still pagans and savages; when in their vicinity, look out for your scalp! About 100,000 have been civilized, and many of these are Christians.

But haven't we tried (and finied) long enough to civilize the Indiana with whisky and the rifle? Why not try the Bible and the mis-

The Lutheran Church in the United States preaches the Gospel in the following languages: German, English, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, Finnish, Bohemian, Polish, French,

Siberian (or Serbian), Solvakian (or Hungarian) and the Indian dialects.

Within a period of ten years in India the gain in the native community has been; In the Northwest Provinces, 63 per cent; in Bengal, 67 ner cent; in Madras, 85 per cent; in Central India, 32 per cent; in Oudh, III per cent; in the Punjah, 136 per cent, and in Bombay, 180 per cent. A See-Saw Game.

Over there in Europe there is a good deal of see-saw play. On one end of the tilting board sit the Emperors of Germany and Austria: and the King of Italy. On the other end sit the Russian Czar and the French other end sit the Russian Crar and the French
President, England's substantial Queen stands
by trying to find a place to sit upon, and undecided which end to add her weight to!
Something of the same kind is going on in
America—only here the world, the flesh and the
devil sit on one end of the see-saw while the
Christian sits on the other. The Christian is too
often in the air. Get on and bring the right
end down!

From the Garden of Thought,

Here is a nosegny plucked from the gar-

do what they can, though they cannot do what they would.—St. Bernard. If you cannot frame your circumstances in accordance with your wishes, frame your will

nto harmony with your circ into harmony with your circumstances.—
Epictetus.

"Use that talent you possess. The woods would be very slient if no birds sang but those which sing best."

To dare is great, to bear is greater. Bravery we share with the brates, fortitude with the saints.—Charles F. Deems.

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his Helper is omnipotent.—Jeremy Taylor.

Patience is the ballast of the soul that will keep it from rolling and Tumbling in the great-

keep it from rolling and Tumbling in the great-est storm,—Bishop Hopkins.
Walk wile ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you.—Jesus. Origin of a Phrase. That familiar phrase in the Episcopal

burial service, "In the midst of life we are in death," is derived from a Latin antiphon, composed by Notren, a monk of St. Gail in 91, while watching some workmen building a bridge at Martinsbrucke in peril of their lives.

A Stupid Discussio

One of the most supid discussions imaginable is that of the question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" It would be just as profitable and just as sensible to gravely debate the and just as sensible to gravely debate the question, "Is Birth a Failure?" or this, "Is Society a Failure?" A good many people are unhappy in the marriage relation. True. What does that prove? Why, simply that a good many people have made a bad choice of a matrimonial partner. When men and women marry under the impulse of fancy or from the whim of passion, what could be expected? No marriage ever was or could be a failure which was based on mutual knowledge and respect and sanctioned by love. But love alone is not enough—especially that bastard love which is born of a clanging eve. or a week's proximity or a glancing eye, or a week's proximity, or a sexual desire. Many marriages are brought about by this humbug love:

"This senior-junior, giant dwarf, Dan Cupid; Regent of love-rhymes, lord of folded arms, The anointed sovereign of sighs and groans: Liege of all loiterers and maleonients." What, then, shall there he no more marriage? Because there are abuses connected with it, shall we discard matrimony? There are abuses connected with everything human. The laws are broken—shall we therefore abolish law? Within the borders of civilization robbery and murder are frequent, and whole classes live in inscentify and numerical shall. nsecurity and pauperism, shall we therefore

insecurity and pangerism, shall we therefore conclude that civilization is a failure?

Imperfection and abuse are good reasons for dissatisfaction, and may well inspire efforts toward amendment, but not sufficient reasons for dissolving civil society. Only fools go from bad to worse, from civilization to anarchy.

By common consent marriage is the strongest and most sacred tie that binds men and women together. Let no one assail it. And as often as anyone does.

anyone does, "-Put in every honest hand a whip

To lash the rascal naked through the world."

A Symposium of Opinions. The Lewiston (Me.) Journal has issued a symposium of opinions of the income that may enable a prudent young man to marry. A millionaire said not less than \$1,000, a eattle king thought \$100 was enough, and ex-Postmaster General Horatio King estimated from \$400 to \$600 was the right

sum. Rev. Dr. G. W. Field, of Banger, one of the most prominent clergymen of the State, believed a young man should not let prudence wait too closely on his marrying; he deemed love enough to begin on.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY. ONE hundred and twenty missionaries in China represent 21 Protestant societies, THE Province of Quebec having granted property to the value of \$400,000 to the Jesuite on an old ciaim, vigorous protests are being

made against it as a dangerous precedent.

men, which is connected with Dr. A. J. Gor-don's Clarendon street Baptist Church in Bos-ton, Mass., has weled to support three native missionaries in China. THE net gain of new churches in the United States during the year 1838 was 6,434; the in-crease in the number of ministers was 4,505, while the increase in church members was 774. 861. The average rain for each day of the year was 17 churches, 12 ministers, and 2,120 mem-

THE Chinese Sunday school, numbering 100

THE forces of Great Britain, Continental Europe and the United States have an annual income of \$9,396,996, man and equip 9,550 stations, support 5,431 missionaries, have the assistance of 22,015 native helpers, and mission

churches that have 588,974 communicants and 1,876,655 adherents. The statistical report, as given in the Annual Methodist Episcopal Year Book, shows: Annual conferences, 110; itinerant preachers, 14.155; local preachers, 14.182; lay members, 2.082,935; number of Sunday school scholars, 2.018.181, value of church property, \$80,812,792, value of parsonages, \$12.998,947. Total value of church property, \$83,720,839.

THERE is no object for which money is more willingly given and more freely spent than it is for the maintenance of the Christian church for the maintenance of the Christian church. There is room enough and to spare for all who desife to take advantage of its ministrations. The Church may adhere too rigidly to some wormout methods, and it may fail to meet the wants of modern life in some of its phases; but a lack of hospitality and courtesy is not one of the charges that can be brought against it.—

Philladelphia Press.

WHATEVER may be thought of the theology of the Salvation Army or of its peculiar metheds, it will not be denied that, taken all m all, its influence has been beneficial. Anything its influence has been beneficial. Anything which tends to raise the moral average of a great city—to keep men and women cleanly, sober, decent and well behaved—must have something of good in it; and this the Salvation Army has most certainly done is many places. It is freely admitted that in the East end of London its labors have caused a marked decrease in crime, and more especially in that brutaity which finds its usual expression among the lower orders in London in wife beating; and if an organization can effect a reform in this particular, where all other agencies have failed, we can well afford to put up with what to us are disagreeable features of its methods of operations.—San Francisco Chronicle.

more about Samoa and its affairs, it may be well to say that the Caristian Church bas been there, and made it worth while for the nations there, and made it worth while for the nations to contend about this beautiful group of islands. John Williams, the martyr of Erromanya, went there nearly 60 years ago and established missions. He returned again to find his missions fourishing and making converts. Since his day the work of education and the formation of churches has gone on steadily and large numbers of the inhabitants are Christians by profession and are walking worthy of their vocation. Christianity has precaled the consult and the ship of war, and made these fine islands of the Pacific fit places for the planting of colonies and the upbuilding of commerce. We hope that jealousies among Christian nations will not mar the work of the men who rescued them from heathenism.—

Persbyteriam Observes.

WHEN many are reading much and talking

Here is a nosegny plucked from the garden of thought. Character has far more to do with determining history, than history has with determining character.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

Where Christ brings His Cross, He brings His presence; and where He is none are desolate, and there is no room for despair. As He knows His own, so He knows how to comfort them, using sometimes the very grief itself and straining it to a sweetness of peace unattainable by those ignorant of sorrow.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

"Take rest, a field that has rested yields a beautiful crop."

And sometimes in my house of grief For moments, I have come to stand Where, in the sorrows on me laid,
I felt the chastening of God's hand; Then learned I that the weakest ones Are kept securest from Life's barms, and that the tender lambs alone Are carried in the Shenberd's arms. And sitting by the wayside blind, He is the nearest to the light Who crieth out most earnestly, "Lord, that I might receive my sight."

—Phache Cary.

In Thy book, Oh, Lord, are written all who do what they can, though they cannot do what they can, though they cannot do what